

POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT
AND IMPLEMENTATION.
A REPORT ON A CONSULTANCY
TO THE
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION
OF NEPAL

A Report Prepared By:
A. S. DAVID, Ph.D., M.S.P.H.

During The Period:
SEPTEMBER 4 - DECEMBER 7, 1980

Supported By The:
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(ADSS) AID/DSPE-C-0053

AUTHORIZATION:
Ltr. AID/DS/POP: 2/18/81
Assgn. No. 582062

Agency for International Development
Library
Room 105 SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge the excellent support, guidance, and cooperation he received from his Nepali colleagues and USAID/Nepal. Special thanks are due to Dr. B. Prakash Upreti, chief of the Population Division, National Planning Commission Secretariat, and Dr. David Mutchler, special assistant to the director, USAID/N. It was personally gratifying and professionally challenging and rewarding to work with these supportive individuals. My colleagues in the National Planning Commission, especially the Honorable Drs. Ratna Rana and Mohan Sainju and the secretary of the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Dr. N. N. Singh, were extremely patient and supportive throughout this assignment. Without their advice and guidance, this effort might have been less successful.

Special thanks are extended to Ms. Suzanne Olds, chief of Technical Advisory Services, IHP, APHA, for her wonderful backstopping, guidance, and support. Ms. S. Gaiwali expedited the consultant's work with her excellent translating capabilities and administrative logistical support. Working in Nepal and with Nepali was a gratifying and enriching experience, for which the author is most appreciative.

Finally, the author wishes to thank the president of Research Triangle Institute, Mr. George Herbert, and his colleague, Mr. Jim McCullough, for their understanding and support in granting the author a leave of absence from his responsibilities in order to undertake this assignment. Without such support this assignment might not have materialized.

A. S. David, Ph.D., M.S.P.H.
Senior Population Economist,
Office for International Programs,
Research Triangle Institute,
North Carolina
Adjunct Professor,
Department of Health Administration
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
ABBREVIATIONS	iii
I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	
Purpose of the Assignment	1
Itinerary	1
Country Profile Data	1
II. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS	
Organizational Issues	5
Substantive Concerns	8
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: List of Contacts	
Appendix B: Request for Proposals	
Appendix C: National Conference on Population and the Sixth Five-Year Plan	
Appendix D: Regional Conferences on Population and Regional Development	

ABBREVIATIONS

APHA	American Public Health Association
APROSC	Agricultural Project Service Center
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	Center for Economic Development Administration
CIDA	Canadian International Development Assistance
CNAS	Center for Nepal and Asian Studies
FP/MCH	Family Planning/Maternal Child Health
HMG	His Majesty's Government
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDS	Integrated Development Service
ILO	International Labor Organization
IQA	Indefinite Quantity Agreement
LDC	Less Developed Country
MOH	Ministry of Health
NFPA	Nepal Family Planning Association
NFPB	Nepal Family Planning Board
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
POP	Population
POP/COB	Population Coordination Board
PopCom	Population Commission (National Commission on Population)
PE/NPCS	Population Division/National Planning Commission Secretariat
RFP	Request for Proposal
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/N	United States Agency for International Development/Nepal
VC/TU	Vice Chancellor/Tribhuva University

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Purpose of the Assignment

The purpose of the assignment was to assist the newly formed Population Division of the National Planning Commission Secretariat (PD/NPCS), His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG), to review its organizational and work plans in an effort to identify and implement its mandate, which was defined by the National Population Commission (NPC). This short-term technical assistance assignment began September 4, 1980, and ended December 7, 1980. The consultant worked primarily in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The scope of work specified that the consultant was to assist the PD/NPCS in preparing its population program efforts for implementation. Thus, the consultant focused on the review and development of the PD/NPCS research agenda and functional mechanisms deemed essential for the implementation of the division's work plans. Significant time was devoted to administrative development and the procurement of procedures and mechanisms for research. This report is a summary of these efforts and includes certain recommendations consistent with the overall goals and objectives of the PD/NPCS.

Itinerary

The author left for Nepal on September 1 and reported to Kathmandu on September 4. He began his office assignment on September 5. He spent almost all of his time, save for a three-day journey to outlying villages in the Pokhara area, in Kathmandu. His major contacts were with the following organizations (see Appendix A for a list of contacts):

- various ministries and departments of HMG;
- research institutions of Tribhuvan University, semi-autonomous HMG research organizations, and consulting firms in the private sector; and
- donor agencies in Nepal (e.g., The World Bank and U.N. agency representatives).

Country Profile Data

Nepal, a land-locked country situated between the two giants of Asia, India, to the south, and China, to the north, is approximately 500 miles

long and 100 miles wide. Its total population is more than 14 million. Nepali live in three major ecological zones: Mountains, Hills, and the flat lands of the Terai. The population depends mainly on agriculture for its livelihood and subsistence. Key demographic and socioeconomic features are summarized in Table 1.

Development concerns, though not new to modern societies, have only recently attracted the attention of Nepali. A periodic development planning approach was instituted after the overthrow of the autocratic prime ministership of the Rana family, known as the Rana Period (1850-1950). Under the leadership of the Crown, the nation of Nepal has developed and executed five major development plans. It is currently beginning its Sixth Plan period (1980-1985).

Demographically, Nepal is experiencing the seemingly negative impact of accelerated population growth on development: population growth accompanied by the high dependency of a youthful population and the commensurate built-in momentum for continued growth. The impact of this demographic picture was best illustrated (and driven home) by the April 1979 RAPID/NEPAL presentation by The Futures Group.¹ Among the salient features of this presentation were the following conclusions:

1. Nepal's population is estimated to be 14.2 million. This figure represents an annual growth rate of more than 2.3 percent for the period 1950-1980 (in 1950, the total population was estimated to be 8.3 million).
2. The fertility rate in Nepal continues to be high (about 44), but the mortality rate continues to decline (it is now at 20/1,000). If this continues, Nepal's population will remain young and retain its growth

¹ The technical presentation was based on work of The Futures Group completed under a USAID POP contract. The actual presentation was made by a Futures/RTI team composed of Dr. Tom Golliber (Futures) and the author who was, at the time, the technical assistance director of the RTI Integrated Population Development Project and head of the RTI Office for International Programs. This computer-based audience-interactive presentation was attended by a host of Nepali officials, researchers, and policy makers. The Futures Group and RTI produced a trip report on the subject which was submitted to USAID/POP-PD.

Table 1
 SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEPAL
 (DECEMBER 1980)

	Values and Year of Reported Observation		
	(1980) Est.	(1971)	(1951)
<u>Demographic Characteristics</u>			
Total Population Size	14.3 million	11.5 million	8.47 million
Estimated Annual Growth Rate	2.3%	2.07%	1.16%
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop)	40	42.87	NA
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 pop)	18.4	22.80	NA
Estimated Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	150	200	NA
Total Fertility Rate	6.3	6.3	NA
Density (pop/sq.km.)	98.10	79.48	NA
Proportion in:			
● Hills			
● Terai			
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>			
Literacy Rate	19.2%	13.8%	4.4%
Urbanization (% of urban pop)	5.8%*	4.0%*	2.8%**
Per Capita Income (or GDP)	Rs. 1,326 (1,850 crores)	Rs. 1,050 (16,371 crores)	NA
Hospital Beds (per 1,000 pop)	1/5,426	NA	NA
Physicians (per 1,000 pop)	1/32,506	NA	NA
Cereal Grain Availability (kg/capita/yr.)	232	NA	NA
Electric-Generating MWH	148,000	180,000	NA

* Percentage of total population.

** 1961 figure.

Source: HMG publications.

potential,¹ (the total population could exceed 24 million by the turn of this century).

3. Given a continued high population growth rate, and concomitant high dependency ratios, and the nature of Nepal's agricultural resources, the impact on all sectors of the economy can be detrimental to Nepal's development objectives.²
4. The provision of family planning services alone is not sufficient to reduce the rate of population growth. A deliberate national effort must be made to encourage pro-natalist Nepali couples to reduce their completed family size.

A less developed country (LDC), Nepal must overcome several significant social, economic, and administrative problems before it can move along the charted path of economic growth and social development. Three interlocking problems must be tackled simultaneously to achieve the development goals. These are agricultural development, forestation and ecological deterioration of the land, and population growth. Aggressive programs have been developed to resolve these problems, apparently at the encouragement and with the support of foreign donors. But other approaches can be taken. The major observations presented in this report concern the organizational aspects of population policy development and implementation within the context of total development.

¹ Over 42 percent of Nepal's population are dependent children under age 15. The RAPID presentation argued that with high birth rates, as in Nepal, "the number of young women entering their reproducing years exceeds the number moving out of their reproductive years. Even if young couples limit themselves to two offspring," the report concluded, "more births will occur than deaths for about 50 years, and the population will continue to grow until the disproportion in the number of young people disappears" (RAPID/NEPAL, p. 10).

² The details of such arguments were presented by A. S. David in 1968, by Stephen Enke in 1973, and by the RAPID team in 1980. The focus has always been the impact of such growth rates and age structures on investment needs for social services, food, forest resources, and demand for employment.

II. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

II. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

Organizational Issues

Population programs in Nepal date to 1959, when the Nepal Family Planning Association (NFPA) was providing family planning education and some clinical services. A national program was planned and subsequently officially announced in the Third Plan document (1965-1970; English version, p. 15).

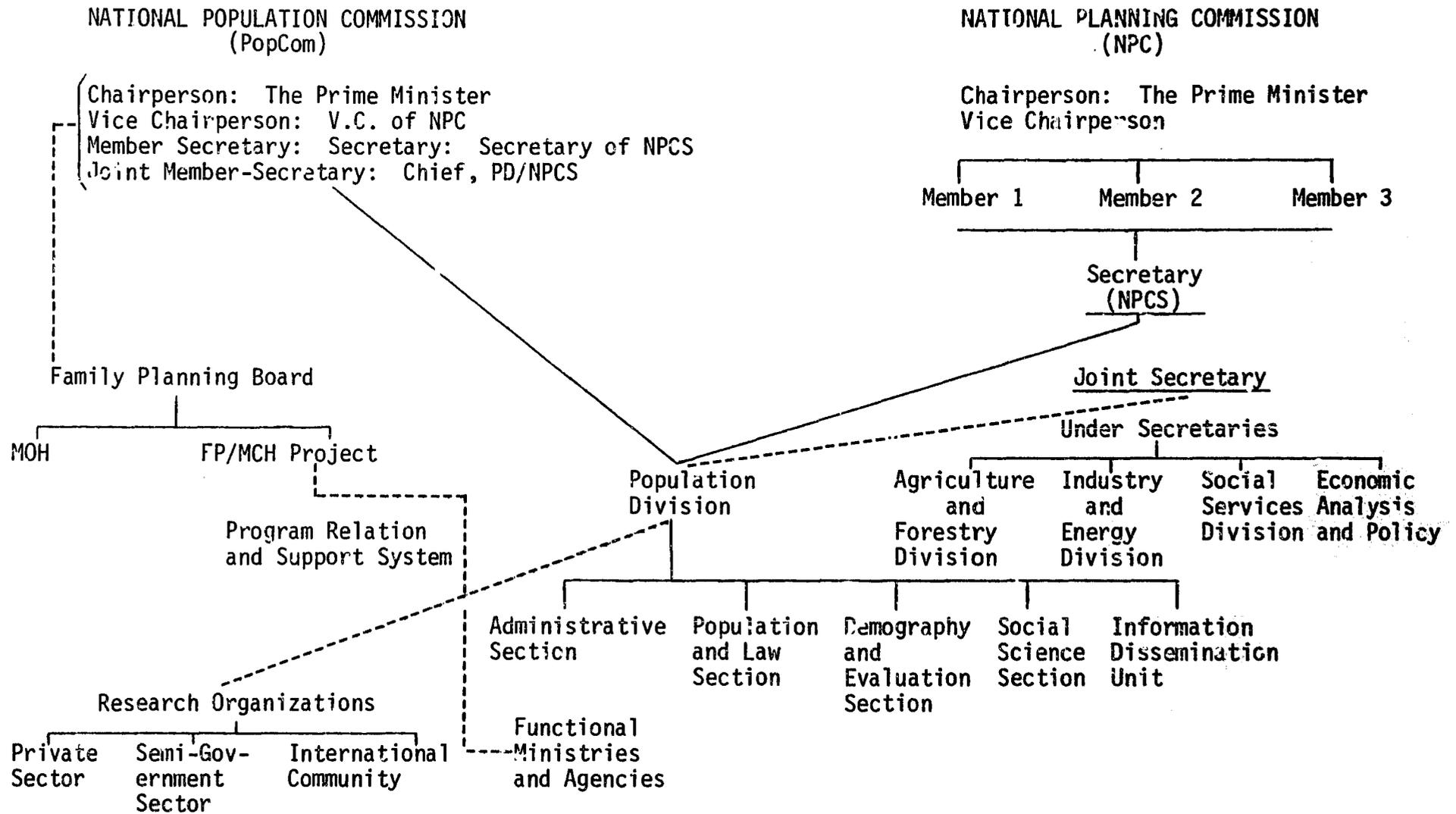
The organization of population-related programs seems to reflect the evolution of population policy development. When the initial official policy on family planning services was established, the main organizational entity was the National Family Planning Board (NFPB), and its implementing arm, the Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health (FP/MCH) Project. The NFPB attempted to relate to the multi-sectorial aspects of population change by including representatives from various HMG ministries and departments. However, consistent with the broadening of the population program's focus--an action that followed the 1974 United Nations World Population Conference--HMG began to broaden its population program base by creating a multi-sectorial population policy and planning organizational entities.

While the FP/MCH programs continued to grow, HMG responded to the multi-sectorial needs of population planning by creating, in 1975, a national Population Coordination Board (POPCOB) consistent with the recommendations of the 1974 population task force. The initial board was unable to deal adequately with the multi-dimensional aspects of population change and development. Consequently, in July 1978 HMG reconstituted POPCOB into a higher level and more powerful coordinating body, the National Population Commission (PopCom), placing it under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. In May 1980, the PopCom Secretariat was integrated with the National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) following the creation of a Population Division within the NPCS. The Vice Chairperson of the NPCS became the Vice Chairperson of PopCom, and the Secretary of NPCS became the Member-Secretary of PopCom. Thus, a solid administrative structure for population policy development and implementation was created and is now in place.

The present structure of the population program is depicted in Figure 1. As this illustration shows, the FP/MCH and the NFPA continue to administer action programs. A commercial contraceptive distribution program is also under way as part of the FP/MCH Project. "Beyond family planning" concerns are, however, the domain of the National Population Commission and its implementing Secretariat, the Population Division of the National Planning Commission Secretariat.

Figure 1

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF POPULATION PROGRAMS IN NEPAL, 1980



KEY:

- Administrative Linkages and Lines of Authority
- Program and Coordinative Linkages

The PD/NPCS is headed by a chief who acts also as the Joint Member-Secretary of PopCom. He reports to the secretary of the NPCS. The small core staff of the PD/NPCS is supplemented by staff from other ministries, known as "advisers." At the moment, three advisers oversee three main areas of concern to the PD/NPCS: demographic-population evaluation; social science program concerns; and legal aspects of population change. Additional staff are being identified to work within the three areas, and recruitment and seconding from operating ministries are under way.

Functional linkages with other line ministries and departments have been created by PopCom and the PD/NPCS and a research organization has been set up within the Tribhuvan University system and the private sector. Line ministries develop programs that are relevant to the concerns of the PD/NPCS and seek the support of either HMG or external donor agencies independently of, or through, PopCom. In all cases, the PD/NPCS is aware of such activities and relates to them by extending complementary support or assistance in evaluation and planning. Research organizations are drawn into the work of the PD/NPCS through the research proposal-funding route. Three substantive areas have been defined as means to strengthen such linkages. A "Request for Proposals" (RFP) was developed and suggestions for research activities involving the private and public sectors were solicited (see Appendix B). The PD/NPCS successfully developed and executed four Indefinite Quantity Agreements (IQA) with semi-governmental research organizations to help augment its analytical capabilities in selected areas of policy analysis. These areas were agriculture, forestry, and renewable energy resources; industry and employment; and the social services sector, including education and health.

Nepal-based research capabilities are augmented significantly by international donor agencies' access to the international research community. Through USAID centrally-funded contracts, the PD/NPCS negotiates the involvement of the following U.S.-based research contractors: The Batelle Memorial Institute; the Population Council; American Public Health Association (APHA); the Research Triangle Institute (RTI); The Futures Group; The Johns Hopkins University; and the International Fertility Research Program (IFRP). Similarly, short- and long-term technical assistance is obtained from other bilateral and multilateral international support agencies. The most important multilateral agency is the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and its complement of U.S.-specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The organizational structure, and its supportive linkages to institutions and resources within Nepal and elsewhere, reflect the priority that Nepal and international funding agencies give to population-related concerns. The abundance of seeming goodwill of international donor agencies is indeed translatable into financial and technical assistance support.

Apparently, there is an urgent need to strengthen the PD/NPCS staff and the mechanisms required for effective coordination and mobilization of both programs and resources. Such organizational needs are, and should be, closely linked to the substantive concerns of population planning and policy development in Nepal.

Substantive Concerns

The population policy of Nepal, as adopted by HMG and incorporated into the Fifth Five-Year Plan, covered both the temporal and spatial distribution of population. In particular, the following major elements were adopted:

1. Achieve a perceptible reduction in the crude birth rate through such indirect but broad and basic determinants as social, economic, cultural, and educational development and reforms, as well as through direct anti-natalist and preventive programs of family planning and child health care.
2. Control immigration into the country to reduce the flow to insignificance.
3. Systematically organize, according to a set program, the internal migration from the Hills to the Terai and also from rural to urban areas.
4. To achieve optimum spatial distribution of the population, it is highly desirable that population growth in Nepal directly correspond to the differing resource endowments of different geographic regions. In particular, more attention should be focused on the necessity of increasing the density of population in the western Terai and especially in the far western Terai.
5. In considering regional development, it is desirable to develop small urban centers in hitherto non-urban regions. The necessary civic facilities should be provided in the centers selected for such planned urbanization.

The Sixth Plan Draft Document included a chapter on population policy which built on the Fifth Plan policy statement; it covered both policy and programmatic issues. These were:

1. Manage to provide family planning services in areas where the fertility level is high and ensure the provision of regular medical follow-up services for family planning units.
2. Emphasis will be given to the implementation of local development programs in areas where internal migration can be regulated by providing basic minimum needs. The policy will be to develop small towns wherever indicated.
3. Emphasis will be given to the provision of permanent family planning methods and the recruitment of more family planning acceptors who are between 20 and 39 years of age and whose fertility level is high.
4. Coordinate population-related programs, especially in those areas where the density of the population is high.
5. Various population education programs will be extensively carried out. These activities will be geared to the rural masses.
6. Fully mobilize or manage to encourage participation in population planning programs.
7. Various steps will be taken to raise the social status of women.
8. Implement the research findings of the various surveys of the National Planning Commission and other agencies.
9. Analyze and implement various kinds of incentive schemes.
10. Study and recommend changes in laws that are deemed to affect population policy.

The spatial distribution aspects of the population policy, though of significant concern to HMG, seem to center around efforts to better understand the forces of internal and international migration. Resettlement efforts were initiated as early as the First Five-Year Plan period (1956-1961). However, the implementation of resettlement programs did not begin to take shape until after 1962, when the Rehabilitation Company was formed. Concurrently with action programs, migration studies have also been encouraged by Tribhuvan University and HMC officials. The policy and program implications of such studies, however, remain elusive. PopCom included migration studies in its current plan of work for this fiscal year and subsequently issued a RFP on the subject (see Appendix B).

The temporal distribution of population has its roots in the determinants of population growth phenomena. The three determinants, mortality, fertility, and migration, are being tackled in Nepal. Migration should be more effectively influenced in the years to come as HMG increases its understanding of the forces that shape and control it. The death rate is being reduced as more and more health services are provided to the population. The birth rate, however, seems to continue to hover around its historical high levels of 45+/1,000 population. To effect a decline in such a high rate is the main challenge to and concern of the PD/NPCS.

To understand the determinants of population change phenomena, especially changes in the birth rate, HMG has established programs that focus on the factors that influence family size decisions and that enable individuals to exercise their decisions about family size limitation or spacing. Efforts to deliver family planning continued to expand in the past decade. Efforts to effect changes in the realms "beyond family planning" have been taken up by the PD/NPCS.

Two areas of activity are of major concern to the PD/NPCS. One is that set of activities that aim to encourage the advancement of knowledge about the determinants of fertility behavior within the Nepalese socio-economic and cultural context. The second encourages operational research activities that help test the relevance and viability of "beyond family planning" action programs. The former is beginning to occur as the PD/NPCS is supporting research programs conducted by its own senior advisers. The use of RFPs and IQAs has also been effective. The latter is being developed by the private sector in conjunction with financial and technical assistance from the PD/NPCS. Concurrent with the two major activities are those actions that will be developed and supported by the PD/NPCS to increase the awareness and commitment of the general population and policy makers to population-related programs.

The PD/NPCS is pursuing the effort to increase awareness and commitment to population-related programs by developing and implementing information dissemination activities. These activities take the form of regional sector-specific conferences and national conferences. A series of conferences for the five development regions and one national conference are planned for this fiscal year (see Appendix B). In addition, study tours will be undertaken during this fiscal year. Non-population program directors and national policy makers will observe population and development efforts in Asia.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The development of population activities in Nepal seems to have come a long way since 1965, when HMG adopted the first national family planning program. The elements of a strong population and family planning effort in Nepal seem to be well in place. These include organizational and state-of-the-art elements, and resources.

Organizationally, both the supply of and demand for population programs seem to be well covered--the former through the organization of the FP/MCH Project, the latter through the organizational efforts of the PD/NPCS. Access to the universal state-of-the-art of population programs and family planning is within the grasp of the PD/NPCS. The adaptation of such knowledge to the Nepali socioeconomic and cultural scene continues to be tested and modified in the research programs of Nepali and foreign researchers in Nepal. Resources for population programs seem to be flowing adequately. These resources include both financial and technical assistance. Indigenous financial resources are available and are being mobilized, although the foreign aid component continues to be rather significant. Indigenous manpower resources that can be mobilized for the effective integration of population into national and sectorial plans seem to be inadequate. Furthermore, the mechanisms for effectively energizing entire processes that are in place seem to be used inadequately.

Two main recommendations emerged from this consultancy. One deals directly with the workings of the PD/NPCS, while the other deals with the way support from foreign donor agencies is obtained and subsequently used by the PD/NPCS and its network of governmental and non-governmental agencies. The internal workings of the PD/NPCS can be significantly strengthened in two ways--by developing clearly demarcated lines of responsibilities and authority among the senior staff of the PD/NPCS, and between the PD/NPCS and other units within the NPCA, and by recruiting a small number of senior professionals who will develop, catalyze, and implement specific components of the PD/NPCS plan of work. The former requires the development of clearly specified job descriptions and responsibilities for PD/NPCS staff; the latter requires the specification of three or four major areas that are among the priorities of the PD/NPCS and for which senior professionals can be recruited and charged with developing and supervising work. The four areas could be agriculture, forestry and alternative energy, social services, and demographic and program evaluation. Some effort along these lines seems to have been initiated.

Foreign donor involvement in Nepal's population efforts is an important concern of the PD/NPCS and should be coordinated by it. International donor agencies do want to help Nepal attain its development objectives. Since demographic concerns do have an impact on development objectives, it is natural for donor agencies to want to help Nepal to attain those objectives. It is not the motives that are questioned here, but the means that may be used to pursue such assistance goals. If one accepts the fact

that no donor agency operates independently of its own internal organizational objectives, it becomes obvious that donor agencies' objectives must be integrated with those of the PD/NPCS. This is an important prerequisite to the effective use of foreign financial and technical assistance in population. Specific action-program support must go to sector- and program-specific ministries and agencies. How this support gets there should be the functional concern of the PD/NPCS, lest the PD/NPCS be caught with its "backfield in motion." Thus, it is strongly recommended that HMG make sure that the PD/NPCS is fully involved in and knowledgeable about all foreign aid-related program development efforts. Two specific actions are recommended. The NPCS should reemphasize its directive to all HMG agencies that requires that the PD/NPCS be fully informed of and involved in their respective population-related activities. The Foreign Aid Division of the Ministry of Finance should provide the PD/NPCS with copies of all project agreements signed between HMG and its foreign donors (or at least a listing of such agreements, and a copy of the subsequent pro-ag, if it is requested by the PD/NPCS). Furthermore, donor agencies should either appoint population-concerned professionals to their various country-mission teams or make sure that the PD/NPCS briefs such missions on Nepal's population-related concerns.

As long as population programs continue to demand a high priority in Nepal's development schemes, and because such concerns affect and are affected by development programs, the integration of demographic concerns into sector-specific foreign assistance programs must begin with donor agencies. Only through a well coordinated and orchestrated effort can population planning and program developments assume their roles in Nepal's efforts to move ahead on all developmental fronts. And move it must!

APPENDICES

Appendix A
LIST OF CONTACTS

Appendix A
LIST OF CONTACTS

HMG Ministries/Departments

National Planning Commission and Secretariat

Hon. Dr. Ratna Shumsher Rana, Vice Chairperson, NPC
Hon. Dr. Mohan Man Sainju, Member, NPC
Hon. Prof. Upendra Man Malla, Member, NPC
Hon. Dr. Bijaya Bahadur Pradhan, Member, NPC
Hon. Dr. Narsingh Narayan Singh, Member-Secretary, NPC
Hon. Dr. Ved Prakash Upreti, Chief, Population Division
Hon. Dr. Pushpa Lal Joshi, Adviser, Population Commission
Hon. Dr. Hikmat Badur Bista, Adviser, Population Commission
Hon. Ms. Indira Rana, Adviser, Population Commission

HMG Ministers/Ministries

Hon. Mr. Nava Raj Subedi, Minister, Home and Panchayat Ministry
Hon. Dr. Ram Prasad Rajbahak, Minister of State, Industry
and Commerce
Dr. Badri Raj Pandey, Chief, FP/MCH
Mr. Tej Bahadur Prasai, Secretary, Ministry of Education
Mr. Kumar Upadhaya, Chief, RCU/Ministry of Forest
Mr. Heet Singh Shrestha, Joint-Secretary, MOF/FAD

Research Organizations/Institutions

Dr. Mahendra Prasad, VC/TU

Prof. Dor Bahadur Bista, Executive Director, CNAS

Dr. Fr. L. Stiller, CNAS

Dr. Govinda Ram Agrawalla, Executive Director, CEDA

Dr. Mahesh Prasad Banskota, CEDA

Dr. Prem Kumar Kasaju, Director, CERID

Dr. Gajendra Man Shrestha, CERID

Mr. Ganga Bahadur Shah, Executive Director, ISC

Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey, Director, IDS

Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani, IDS

Mr. Kulshekar Sharma, Director, IDS

Ms. Lourie Zivetz, Program Director, IDS

Dr. Ram Prakash Yadav, Director, APROSC

Foreign Aid Agencies

USAID

Dr. David Mutchler, Chief, Population Division, USAID

Mr. Sam Butterfield, Director, USAID

Dr. Jane Vander Vayht, Chief, Health and Family Planning Division,
USAID

WHO

Dr. Han Tun

Dr. Nicola C. Grasset, Medical Officer In Charge,
Nepal Blindness Project

UNFPA and UNDP

Project Preparation Team

Mr. Dal Bahadur Lama, Officer In Charge

Mr. Peter Witham, Coordinator

Mr. John B. Melford, Resident Representative, UNDP

IBRD

Mr. Richard G. Abbott, Resident Representative,
Country Economic Review Team

Canadian International Development Assistance

Dr. Eric D. Crookshank

Dr. Richard Hughes

Saefer Foundation

Lawrence B. Brilliang, Epidemiologist

Appendix B
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

RFP# PD/NPCS/001/1980

Offerors are hereby invited to submit their proposals in response to the technical needs of the RFP# PD/NPCS/001/1980, as detailed in Enclosure I, Part 1, Scope of Technical Work. The business cost proposal must be prepared to conform with the instructions detailed in Part 2, Budget Preparation and Allowable Cost.

NPCS anticipates that one contract will be awarded in response to this solicitation. The award will be made on the basis of the best technical and financial submission. The criteria that will be used, and their relative scores, are as follows:

	<u>Points</u>
1. Demonstrated Understanding of Technical Needs of RFP	40
2. Relevance of Proposed Project Leaders' Qualifications and Experiences in Conducting Similar Research	20
3. Relevance and Strength of Proposed Research Team (Staffing)	15
4. Demonstrated Experiences of Proposing Organization in This or Similar Fields	15
5. Cost Proposal	<u>10</u>
Total Points	<u><u>100</u></u>

The award will be made on the basis of the recommendations of a selected review committee. The award will be a cost-reimbursable contract, which will be drawn between NPCS and the winning organization or institution.

The technical response should include a detailed description of the following:

1. Technical approach, including hypothesis to be tested, methodology to be used, and analytical system to be adopted.
2. Plan of action to execute various components of (1) above, including detailed calendar of work consistent with output.

3. Staffing plan consistent with proposal activities under (1) and (2) above.
4. Brief description of experience of both key proposed project staff and proposing organization or institution.

The format of the business and cost proposal shall be limited to a detailed construction of the proposed budget needed to undertake the technical tasks specified in the technical proposal and consistent with the instructions presented in Part 2.

All proposals must be transmitted in six copies and include a transmittal letter signed by the executive officer of the organization/institution authorized to commit the offeror. The title page should contain the following information:

Proposal Number:

Date:

Title of Proposal:

Response to RFP# PD/NPCS/001/1980

Submitted To: National Planning Commission Secretariat
Population Division

Submitted By: Name of Institution
- Proposed Project Leader
- Authorized Signature of Proposing Organization

Those who plan to bid on this RFP may contact the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Population Division, Naxal, Telephone #16523.

Enclosure I, Part 1

SCOPE OF WORK: INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL

The Problem

Inter-regional migration in Nepal has been noted and studied in the past. Inter-censal estimates of regional growth rates tend to support the general observation that spatial redistribution is indeed taking place as people move from one locality to another in search of employment or "better" living conditions. Of the total population of 14 million now inhabiting Nepal, about 9 million live in the Hills and about 5 million in the Terai. The most marked flow of migration over the past 20 years has been from the Mountains to the Hills and from the Hills to the Terai. At least 40,000 people moved to the Terai in the 1961-1971 intercensal period. The next census is expected to reveal a flow of even greater magnitude in the 1971-1981 period. Analysis of surveys taken in the 1970s suggests that at least 0.5 percent of the population in the Hills and Mountains migrate permanently to the Terai every year, and that perhaps as many as half the male labor force in the Hills and Mountains migrate seasonally. Although land redistribution and resettlement programs have provided some migrants with a new home and livelihood, many more migrants have settled spontaneously, so that government efforts to rationally develop the Terai ecologically and economically may have been undermined.

The consequent redistribution of population will continue to have a significant impact on both the "receiving" and "sending" localities, and in general on Nepal's total development process. The need to better understand the dynamics of migration is the heart of this Request for Proposals (RFP).

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to better understand the nature, extent, and causes of inter-regional migration in Nepal in the hope of delineating the factors that influence permanent and seasonal migratory streams. The specific sub-objectives are to:

1. Develop an analytical framework for understanding migration and its impact on the socioeconomic development of the development regions and Nepal in general.
2. Based on secondary data analysis and supplemented by limited survey work, determine the state-of-art of migration in Nepal.

3. Based on (1) and (2) above, delineate the major hypothesis that relates migration to socioeconomic development.
4. Prepare policy and program recommendations following the completion of the above sub-objectives. Such recommendations should include an assessment of impacts of investment on "sending" and "receiving" areas.

Background and Justification

The need to develop this project stems from HMG's main development and population policies and programs. The National Commission on Population, in dealing with the total aspects of population planning, is concerned both with the spatial and temporal distribution of population change. In addition, concerns with the general development process of Nepal require adequate treatment and consideration of regional differences in resource endowment and development potentials. Labor force availability plays a significant role in both the agricultural and industrial development of a region. The supply of the labor force is affected by population size and structures, as well as migration stream. At the same time, migratory pressures place significant pressure on the receiving localities' capacities to provide the necessary social services. The migratory redistribution of population, can be positive or negative, depending on the characteristics of the migrants and the "receiving" and "sending" communities. Thus, if one understands the forces and impacts of inter-regional migration, the development and implementation of multi-sectorial development and population policies should be possible.

Study Design, Timeframe, and Geographic Coverage

The study should be designed for a two-phased implementation process. In the first phase, the study should be built mainly on secondary data analysis, supplemented by "minor" field surveys. The second phase may involve more primary data collection, which would be indicated by the findings of the first phase. Therefore, this RFP deals with both phases, although funding will be provided first for the first phase only.

The first phase should be completed no later than June 1981. Effort should be devoted to determinants and consequences of inter-regional migration, and to the development of a methodology for assessing its impact.

The second phase should be planned so that it provides guidelines for a national study of the migration issues. Thus, although funding for the

second phase is not guaranteed, an expected output of the first phase should be the design of the second phase.

Estimated Manpower Requirements

To effectively plan the implementation of this project, bidders are asked to ensure the involvement of at least the following persons as members of a project team:

1. Team Leader: The team leader should be an experienced social science researcher with background in research design methodologies, survey programming and development, and analysis of social science-related data. The team leader should devote 75 percent of his/her time to the project (i.e., 4 person-months).
2. Project Team: The project team for Phase One should include at least:
 - a. 2 senior research assistants (6 person-months each)
 - b. 1 research assistant (6 person-months)
 - c. support staff (i.e., typist, clerk, etc.; 12 person-months).
3. Consultants: Consultants in demography, anthropology, or statistical survey designs, etc., may be included. The total expected level of consulting effort should not exceed 4 person-months.

Offerors are requested to submit the resumes and special qualifications of the team members.

Relevant Experiences

Proposals should contain a brief description of the offeror's organization and examples of relevant experiences in areas that touch upon this project's domain. The examples should reflect the offeror's capacity to undertake both phases of the project. Where appropriate, it will be useful to include for each example the contracting agency for whom the activity was undertaken.

Enclosure I, Part 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BUSINESS AND COST PROPOSAL

The offerors must prepare the business and cost proposal in two parts. Part 1 should contain the cost proposal, which details the structure of both the project's annual budget and the total for the project life. Part 2 should include a brief description of the offeror's staffing policies, including its governing and administrative structure, and the reporting system and cost accounting procedures, including billing.

In preparing the budget for each of the project years, the following breakdown may be used:

A. Direct Labor

	<u>Person-Months</u>	<u>Rate Rs.</u>	<u>Total Rs.</u>
Project Staff A			
Project Staff B			
Support Staff			
Miscellaneous			
Sub-Total, Person-months			Rs.

B. Direct Labor Overhead

$$\text{O.H. Rate} \times \text{total direct labor cost} = \text{Rs.}$$

C. Direct Labor plus overhead = A + B

D. Indirect Costs

1. Consultants: Number x rate = Total Rs.

2. Travel: (Number of person trips x cost of transportation per person trip) + (average number of person-days per trip x number of trips x per diem) = Total Rs.

3. Communication: Cables, letters, etc. = Rs.
4. Report Reproduction: Estimated number of reports x average
number of pages per report x cost per page = Rs.
5. Equipment and Supplies: Items number x cost per unit = Rs.

Sub-Total Rs.

E. Overall management administration = (C + D) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

F. Fixed fee (if applicable) = (C + D + E) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

G. Total (annual) = C + D + E + F rate = Rs.

Project Total = Sum of Annual Total

Offerors are hereby invited to submit their proposals in response to the technical needs of the RFP# PD/NPCS/002/1980, as detailed in Enclosure I, Part 1, Scope of Technical Work. The business cost proposal must be prepared to conform with the instructions detailed in Part 2, Budget Preparation and Allowable Cost.

NPCS anticipates that one contract will be awarded in response to this solicitation. The award will be made on the basis of the best technical and financial submission. The criteria that will be used, and their relative scores, are as follows:

	<u>Points</u>
1. Demonstrated Understanding of Technical Needs of RFP	40
2. Relevance of Proposed Project Leaders' Qualifications and Experiences in Conducting Similar Research	20
3. Relevance and Strength of Proposed Research Team (Staffing)	15
4. Demonstrated Experiences of Proposing Organization in This or Similar Fields	15
5. Cost Proposal	<u>10</u>
Total Points	<u><u>100</u></u>

The award will be made on the basis of the recommendations of a selected review committee. The award will be a cost-reimbursable contract, which will be drawn between NPCS and the winning organization or institution.

The technical response should include a detailed description of the following:

1. Technical approach, including hypothesis to be tested, methodology to be used, and analytical system to be adopted.
2. Plan of action to execute various components of (1) above, including detailed calendar of work consistent with output.

3. Staffing plan consistent with proposal activities under (1) and (2) above.
4. Brief description of experience of both key proposed project staff and proposing organization or institution.

The format of the business and cost proposal shall be limited to a detailed construction of the proposed budget needed to undertake the technical tasks specified in the technical proposal and consistent with the instructions presented in Part 2.

All proposals must be transmitted in six copies and include a transmittal letter signed by the executive officer of the organization/institution authorized to commit the offeror. The title page should contain the following information:

Proposal Number:

Date:

Title of Proposal:

Response to RFP# PD/NPCS/002/1980

Submitted To: National Planning Commission Secretariat
Population Division

Submitted By: Name of Institution
- Proposed Project Leader
- Authorized Signature of Proposing Organization

Those who plan to bid on this RFP may contact the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Population Division, Naxal, Telephone #16523.

Enclosure I, Part 1

SCOPE OF WORK:
FERTILITY RATE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE OF COUPLESBackground and General Statement of Problem

The population of Nepal is over 14 million persons, and it is growing at more than 2.3 percent a year. If this rate continues, the population will more than double, to about 30 million, within 30 years. Nepal is already densely populated, with an uneven spatial distribution. Overall, there are 598 persons per square kilometers of land, but in the Hills there are 1,053 persons per square kilometer of land. Migration from the Hills and Mountains to the Terai does little to alleviate the pressure on land and resources.

Fertility, mortality, and migration are the three components of population change. Of these, fertility is the most important in Nepal. Although a sharp decline in the death rate or a large influx of immigrants would increase the population growth rate, it is primarily the high birth rate which is determining the age structure, rate of growth, and size of the population. Annual birth rates in Nepal have ranged between 40 and 50 births per 1,000 population since 1950; currently, the birth rate is around 44. According to the Nepal Fertility Survey (1976), the total fertility rate, or the average number of births per woman, is about 6.3.

While fertility has remained high in Nepal, mortality has declined. The death rate has dropped from nearly 38 deaths per 1,000 population in 1950 to 20 per 1,000 in 1980. Concomitantly, life expectancy at birth has increased from 32 years (1950) to 45 years (1980). Thus, not only are large numbers of children being born in Nepal every year, but at the same time more children are surviving to older ages.

In response to the mounting pressure that population growth rate and structure have placed on Nepal's ability to attain its development goals, HMG has evolved population policies and programs that provide effective family planning services while at the same time increasing its understanding of the socioeconomic determinants of fertility. Research programs have been developed and organizational structures have been created to deal with the totality of population-change phenomena. Some of the relevant program issues are described below.

1. As early as 1965, HMG recognized the importance of managing the population growth rate through the provision of family planning services. Population was seen as a crucial factor affecting development change while at the same time being affected by such change. At this time,

an aggressive family planning program is well rooted in the health aspects of total development efforts, and it continues to receive HMG's national support as well as assistance from international donors.

2. Expansion of the family planning program will continue in response to the existing latent demand for family planning and to generated demand. The generated demand for family planning will develop in response to individual families' decisions to reduce their desired and completed family sizes.
3. Changes in desired and completed family sizes are expected to change with development, as the basic determinants of family size will be affected. Although such processes are expected to fall into place as development is accelerated, their rate of change can, nevertheless, be enhanced through deliberate action programs.
4. Economic incentive programs currently under observation by the Population Division/NPCS will be offered through local organizations in response to local development needs. Such programs are expected to play a significant role in speeding up the "natural" change processes noted in (3) above.
5. Attainment of an average 3-4-child family within 20-25 years will have a significant impact on Nepal's development objectives. Such reduction requires a better understanding of the factors that cause couples to want fewer children, and of the couples' commensurate capacity to exercise such decisions through their practice of contraception.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to determine from secondary data the fertility rates of couples by geographic and socioeconomic levels throughout Nepal and the corresponding rate of use of modern contraceptives. A corollary objective will be to delineate the main reasons for high fertility rates and associated levels of contraceptive use. The sub-objectives are as follows:

1. Review the most current and relevant surveys and reports that deal with fertility rates and contraceptive use for various regions and socioeconomic groups in Nepal.
2. Distill the factors that have been reported as affecting the reported fertility rates and contraceptive use.

3. Based on (1) and (2), determine the gaps in current knowledge needed for a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between fertility and contraceptive use.
4. Based on (3) above, design a survey to obtain the supplementary information needed to fill in the gaps identified above.
5. Conduct the data gathering and analysis needed to identify the types of programs and policies that must be adopted by HMG to effect a reduction in couples' fertility rates.

Project Design, Timeframe, and Geographic Coverage

This project is expected to last 18 months. During the first six months, the project should basically address itself to the first three sub-objectives of the project. During the remaining 12 months, the project should implement relevant activities associated with sub-objectives 4 and 5 above.

The project team will review its program plans for achieving sub-objectives 4 and 5 with the Population Division before it proceeds with the actual survey aspects of the work. The survey should be designed to cover "representative" districts in Nepal, but it should not cover more than 15 districts. In the selection of the districts, the CBS will also be consulted.

Estimated Manpower Requirements

Bidders are asked to ensure the involvement of at least the following persons as members of a team:

1. Project Leader: The project leader should be a population analyst who has significant experience and relevant training in demographic data analysis, research design, and management of survey teams. He or she must be capable of working with, and encouraging the involvement of, program managers and HMG decision makers. The project leader should devote a minimum of 12 person-months during the 18-month period.
2. Survey Specialist: This person should be responsible for the survey design of the project, and will be especially involved after the first six months of the project. He or she must be competent in statistical social science-related survey designs. The estimated time of involvement is 4 person-months.

3. Survey Supervisors and Enumerators: Appropriate staff with adequate relevant experience must be involved. The exact number of person-months must be consistent with the survey design.
4. Support Staff (including research assistants): A total of 54 person-months will be required.
5. Consultants: Appropriate consulting input may be sought and used. The estimated level of effort should not exceed 6 person-months.

Offerors are requested to submit the resumes and special qualifications of the team members.

Relevant Experiences

Proposals should contain a brief description of the offeror's organizational structure and examples of relevant experiences in areas that touch upon this project's domain. The examples should reflect the offeror's capacity to undertake both phases of the project. Where appropriate, it will be useful to include for each example the contracting agency for whom the cited activity was undertaken.

Enclosure I, Part 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BUSINESS AND COST PROPOSAL

The offerors must prepare the business and cost proposal in two parts. Part 1 should contain the cost proposal, which details the structure of both the project's annual budget and the total for the project life. Part 2 should include a brief description of the offeror's staffing policies, including its governing and administrative structure, and the reporting system and cost accounting procedures, including billing.

In preparing the budget for each of the project years, the following breakdown may be used:

A. Direct Labor

	<u>Person-Months</u>	<u>Rate Rs.</u>	<u>Total Rs.</u>
Project Staff A			
Project Staff B			
Support Staff			
Miscellaneous			
Sub-Total, Person-months		Rs.	

B. Direct Labor Overhead

$$\text{O.H. Rate} \times \text{total direct labor cost} = \text{Rs.}$$

$$\text{C. Direct Labor plus overhead} = \text{A} + \text{B}$$

D. Indirect Costs

$$1. \text{ Consultants: Number} \times \text{rate} = \text{Total Rs.}$$

$$2. \text{ Travel: (Number of person trips} \times \text{cost of transportation per person trip)} + (\text{average number of person-days per trip} \times \text{number of trips} \times \text{per diem}) = \text{Total Rs.}$$

3. Communication: Cables, letters, etc. = Rs.
4. Report Reproduction: Estimated number of reports x average
number of pages per report x cost per page = Rs.
5. Equipment and Supplies: Items number x cost per unit = Rs.

Sub-Total Rs.

E. Overall management administration = (C + D) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

F. Fixed fee (if applicable) = (C + D + E) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

G. Total (annual) = C + D + E + F rate = Rs.

Project Total = Sum of Annual Total

RFP# PD/NPCS/003/1980

Offerors are hereby invited to submit their proposals in response to the technical needs of the RFP# PD/NPCS/003/1980, as detailed in Enclosure I, Part 1, Scope of Technical Work. The business cost proposal must be prepared to conform with the instructions detailed in Part 2, Budget Preparation and Allowable Cost.

NPCS anticipates that one contract will be awarded in response to this solicitation. The award will be made on the basis of the best technical and financial submission. The criteria that will be used, and their relative scores, are as follows:

	<u>Points</u>
1. Demonstrated Understanding of Technical Needs of RFP	40
2. Relevance of Proposed Project Leaders' Qualifications and Experiences in Conducting Similar Research	20
3. Relevance and Strength of Proposed Research Team (Staffing)	15
4. Demonstrated Experiences of Proposing Organization in This or Similar Fields	15
5. Cost Proposal	<u>10</u>
Total Points	<u><u>100</u></u>

The award will be made on the basis of the recommendations of a selected review committee. The award will be a cost-reimbursable contract, which will be drawn between NPCS and the winning organization or institution.

The technical response should include a detailed description of the following:

1. Technical approach, including hypothesis to be tested, methodology to be used, and analytical system to be adopted.
2. Plan of action to execute various components of (1) above, including detailed calendar of work consistent with output.

3. Staffing plan consistent with proposal activities under (1) and (2) above.
4. Brief description of experience of both key proposed project staff and proposing organization or institution.

The format of the business and cost proposal shall be limited to a detailed construction of the proposed budget needed to undertake the technical tasks specified in the technical proposal and consistent with the instructions presented in Part 2.

All proposals must be transmitted in six copies and include a transmittal letter signed by the executive officer of the organization/institution authorized to commit the offeror. The title page should contain the following information:

Proposal Number:

Date:

Title of Proposal:

Response to RFP# PD/NPCS/003/1980

Submitted To: National Planning Commission Secretariat
Population Division

Submitted By: Name of Institution
- Proposed Project Leader
- Authorized Signature of Proposing Organization

Those who plan to bid on this RFP may contact the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Population Division, Naxal, Telephone #16523.

Enclosure I, Part 1

SCOPE OF WORK:
NATIONAL FERTILITY MAPPING

Background and General Statement of the Problem

The Central Bureau of Statistics is currently finalizing plans for the 1981 national census. Concurrently, the National Commission on Population (PopCom) and the National Planning Commission are initiating the implementation of the Sixth Plan and associated population programs. Regionalization of the planning process is in full swing. Regional planning, as well as national planning, require detailed socioeconomic and demographic data. Population distribution and its relation to national resources must be adequately analyzed and meaningfully presented. The lack of adequate analysis and meaningful presentations necessitated the implementation of this request.

Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of this project is to analyze the 1971 census data, and any relevant subsequent national surveys, and map by district, zone, and development region the key demographic profile of the various geographic units that have been identified. The specific sub-objectives are:

1. Map out the total population size by region on the basis of selected socioeconomic and demographic indices.
2. Map out the basic demographic vital rates for each geographic configuration.
3. Map out the age structure of each population group in each of the geographic units under study.
4. Recommend an updating and review process to reflect, over time, changes in (1), (2), and (3) above.

Project Timeframe and Staffing Needs

This project is expected to last six months. The expected outputs should include:

1. Detailed maps of the distribution by district, zone, and development region of population size, population vital rates, and population structure for a selected set of socioeconomic indices.
2. A plan of action to implement a system that can update the products of (1) above, given existing administrative and organizational realities in Nepal.

To successfully implement this project, the offeror must provide the following team members:

1. Project Leader: Preferably, this person should be a full-time population geographer, or his/her "best" substitute (six person-months).
2. Project Team: At least two research assistants, including a cartographer, should be provided (total of 12 person-months).
3. Support Staff: A typist, clerk, etc., are needed (total of 10 person-months).
4. Consultants: A demographer-statistician or other social scientists may be used as consultants to the project team (total not to exceed 4 person-months).

Offerors are requested to submit the resumes and special qualifications of the team members, as well as their respective relationship to the proposing organization (i.e., full-time staff, part-time staff, seconded staff, consultants, etc.).

Relevant Experiences

Proposals should contain a brief description of the offeror's organizational structure and examples of relevant experiences in areas that touch upon this project's domain. Where appropriate, it will be useful to include for each example the contracting agency for whom the cited activity was undertaken.

Enclosure I, Part 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BUSINESS AND COST PROPOSAL

The offerors must prepare the business and cost proposal in two parts. Part 1 should contain the cost proposal, which details the structure of both the project's annual budget and the total for the project life. Part 2 should include a brief description of the offeror's staffing policies, including its governing and administrative structure, and the reporting system and cost accounting procedures, including billing.

In preparing the budget for each of the project years, the following breakdown may be used:

A. Direct Labor

	<u>Person-Months</u>	<u>Rate Rs.</u>	<u>Total Rs.</u>
Project Staff A			
Project Staff B			
Support Staff			
Miscellaneous	_____	_____	_____
Sub-Total, Person-months			Rs.

B. Direct Labor Overhead

$$\text{O.H. Rate} \times \text{total direct labor cost} = \text{Rs.}$$

C. Direct Labor plus overhead = A + B

D. Indirect Costs

1. Consultants: Number x rate = Total Rs.

2. Travel: (Number of person trips x cost of transportation per person trip) + (average number of person-days per trip x number of trips x per diem) = Total Rs.

B-21

3. Communication: Cables, letters, etc. = Rs.
4. Report Reproduction: Estimated number of reports x average
number of pages per report x cost per page = Rs.
5. Equipment and Supplies: Items number x cost per unit = Rs.

Sub-Total Rs.

E. Overall management administration = (C + D) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

F. Fixed fee (if applicable) = (C + D + E) x
fixed percentage = Rs.

G. Total (annual) = C + D + E + F rate = Rs.

Project Total = Sum of Annual Total

Appendix C,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
POPULATION AND THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
KATHMANDU, NEPAL
(FEBRUARY 15-20, 1981)

Appendix C

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN KATHMANDU, NEPAL (FEBRUARY 15-20, 1981)

A. CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

The basic objective of this conference is to provide a forum for the discussion of the interrelationship of population change variables and development planning in Nepal as seen in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Sub-objectives include:

1. Delineation of the relationship between population policy and HMG's set socioeconomic policies, as set forth in the Sixth Plan (e.g., macro-economic policies, pricing policies, employment policies, food supply and distribution policies, etc.).
2. Highlighting the population impact and consequences of selected sectorial plans and programs. Two specific sectors will be discussed: agriculture and social services.
3. Identification of further steps to be taken in executing population policies during Sixth Plan period.

B. CONFERENCE DURATION, AGENDA, AND PARTICIPANTS

The conference should be planned for 4-5 days, each day beginning about 2:00 p.m. and ending at 7:00 p.m. Each day will have one plenary session. Various discussants will each have a brief period to comment on a set of issues raised during the plenary session. General discussions will follow. The plenary sessions will be chaired by a member of the National Planning Commission or the Population Commission; the discussion sessions may be chaired by a secretary or a researcher from the research community. The suggested topical agenda is detailed in Table 1. The majority of invitees shall be policy makers, planners, and researchers concerned with general aspects of development planning in Nepal and selected representatives of the foreign donor community. Also, among the guests from potential supporting institutions may be:

- representative from Battelle Institute, Washington, D.C. (for general conference support);
- representative from The Futures Group, Washington, D.C. (for a final version of RAPID-NEPAL presentation, and to work with social sector ministries' representative on Plenary Session IV); and

--representative from Research Triangle Institute,
Integrated Population Development Planning Project,
North Carolina (to participate in developing analysis
related to Plenary Session III).

In addition, two or three distinguished scholars may also be invited to participate. These may include Professor Kingsley Davis, Berkeley; Dr. Bill McGreevy, The World Bank; and Dr. Paul Demeny, Population Council. They will be invited because they are seasoned researchers in this area of work.

C. EXPECTED FOLLOW-UP

1. Information dissemination--public reporting of the proceedings during certain key periods of the conference.
2. Publication of the proceedings of the conference within three months after the conference ends and subsequent distribution to appropriate agencies, institutions, and individuals within HMG and Nepal.
3. Periodic assessment of what the planning units of selected sectors have done about the conference's outcome.
4. Regional conferences executed in the five development regions of Nepal.

Table 1

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
FEBRUARY 15-20, 1981

- I. Opening Session
 - II. Introduction (Setting the Stage)
 - A. Interrelationships between Population and Development Planning
 - B. History of Nepal's National Population Efforts
 - 1. Thrust
 - 2. Organization
 - a. FP 1965
 - b. PopCom 1978
 - c. PopDiv 1979
 - C. RAPID/NEPAL Presentation (Final)
 - III. Plenary Session I

"Population and the Sixth Five-Year Plan," Hon. Dr. R. Rana
 - IV. Plenary Session II

"Cost Benefit of Population Programs:
Approaches and Preliminary Findings"
 - V. Plenary Session III

"Population and the Agricultural Sector," Hon. Dr. M. M. Sainju

 - Food Production/Consumption
 - Forestry
 - VI. Plenary Session IV

"Population and the Social Services Sector," Hon. Prof. Mall

 - Education
 - Health
 - VII. Concluding Sessions
 - A. Summary of Previous Sessions
 - B. Where Do We Go From Here?
 - 1. Which organization will do what?
 - 2. Regional Development and Population Conference
-

Table 1-A
POPULATION AND THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

A. Introduction

The objectives of the agricultural sector, as detailed in the Sixth Plan, will be briefly reviewed. Special attention will be given to food production and consumption issues, on the one hand, and the component of forestry on the other hand.

B. Challenges

- Land Productivity
- Balance of Trade
- Organization and the Provision of Needed Inputs
- Population Pressure

C. Analytical Systems and the Interrelationship Between Population and Food Production Consumption and Population and Forestry

D. Preliminary Assessment of Alternative Policy/Program Options in Relation to Population and Food Interrelationships and Population and Forestry Interrelationships

E. Conclusions

- Policy Implications of Findings
-

Table 1-B
POPULATION AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

A. Introduction

Objectives of the Social Services for the Sixth Plan Period (Review of the Education and Health Plan, Past Achievements, and Future Prospects)

B. Analytical System to Assess Interrelationship Between Population and the Components of the Determinants of the Sectors' Goal Attainments

C. Results of Analysis

- Use of RAPID/NEPAL Approach
- Examination of Sector and Effect of Population on Each Sub-Sector and Vice Versa
- Cost Aspects of Population Change Variables

D. Conclusions

- Policy Implications of Findings
-

Appendix D

REGIONAL CONFERENCES ON
POPULATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appendix D

REGIONAL CONFERENCES ON POPULATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The current thrust of HMG's planning effort is consistent with the regional decentralization policy that was initiated during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Sixth Five-Year Plan focuses on regional needs and the potential of the five development regions of Nepal. Each of the five development regions has a set of basic economic and demographic characteristics which differentiate it from other regions. Therefore, given the need to focus the attention of regional planners on the interrelationship between population change and development, the Population Division of the National Planning Commission Secretariat (PD/NPCS) will organize and subsequently help host four Population Regional Development Conferences, one in each of the five development regions of Nepal. For each of the five conferences, the conference plan must include a logistical section and a substantive section. This document briefly describes the general framework for the development of the detailed conference plans.

Objectives

The overall objective of each regional conference will be to bring together a select group of leaders from districts and zones for deliberation and subsequent delineation of the interrelationships between their regions' development objectives, plans of action, obstacles in implementation plans, and population change phenomena. Specific objectives include:

1. Delineation of major development thrusts of the region, including its resource base.
2. Delineation of major demographic characteristics and their changes over time within the districts or regions.
3. Identification of possible areas of impact between (1) and (2) above.
4. Defining areas of action and _____.

Organization and Duration

The regional conferences will be organized by the Population Division of the NPCS in close consultation with appropriate HMG agencies and departments. The general agenda that will be followed is detailed in Table 1. Specific topical issues will be developed, however, following a study of the regional and district development thrusts reflecting past activities, present resources, and future plans. A regional analysis will be conducted for each region to reflect regional-specific population and development interrelationships. This analysis will be done by PD/NPCS and other relevant agencies.

Each regional conference is planned to cover two full days of work. Those who attend will be asked to report to the conference venue the evening before the conference begins. That evening an informal dinner will be hosted by PD/NPCS; the following morning the official opening of the conference will take place. The expected dates of the four regional conferences are:

Eastern Region	February 9, 10	(Dharan)	(Magh 27-28)
Central Region	February 12, 13	(Janakpur)	(Phalgun 1-02)
Western Region	February 16, 17	(Pokhara)	(Phalgun 5-06)
Far Western Region	February 23, 24	(Nepalgunj)	(Phalgun 15-13)
Seti-kali Region	April 12, 13	(Doti)	(Phalgun 29-30)

Participants and Conference Format

Those who are invited to the conference will include zonal and district panchayat leaders, heads of key functional departments operating in the region, and some key local leaders. As many as 45 persons from the region will be expected to attend.

In addition, not more than five persons from the NPCS will participate. These will include:

- Conference leader, NPC;
- Conference planner, secretary, PD/NPCS;
- Conference logistics administrator, PD/NPCS;
- Conference substantive issues presenter/resource person;
- Resource person.

Invitations will be sent out no later than December 28, 1980. The logistics administrator(s) will travel to his/her (their) designated conference venue at least three days before the invitees' scheduled arrival in order to ensure proper handling of all matters related to lodging, food, meeting facilities, and access to conference supplies.

The conference will be participatory, except for formal presentations at the opening and closing sessions and the only plenary session. Recommendations will be noted and follow-up procedures and expectations will be defined. A RAPID presentation for each of the regional conferences will be prepared and presented in support of the plenary session.

Table 1

REGIONAL CONFERENCE AGENDA
February 9 - April 13, 1981

<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>CONFERENCE ITEM</u>
PRE CONFERENCE DAY (Afternoon)	Registration and Conference Instructions, including accommodations, etc.
<u>DAY ONE</u>	
10:00	Official Opening Ceremonies
11:00-13:00	Setting the Stage
A. 11:00-12:00	National Development, <u>Sixth Five-Year Plan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives ● Structure ● Implementation
B. 12:00-13:00	Regional Development: Prospects and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Why Regional Development? ● Objectives of Regional Development ● Resources of Region ● Major Programs of Region

Table 1, cont.

<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>CONFERENCE ITEM</u>
13:00-13:45	BREAK
14:00-17:00	Plenary Session: "Regional Development and Population Change"
A. 14:00-15:00	Macro-Regional Interrelationship between Population Change and Regional Development (Regional RAPID Presentation)
B. 15:00-16:00	Regional-Specific Development Programs and Population Change (Use RAPID to move into one or more specific sector/program and population interrelationships)
C. 16:00-17:00	OPEN DISCUSSION
17:00-18:00	TEA
<u>DAY TWO</u>	
10:00-12:00	Regional Development and Population
A. 10:00-11:00	Review of Discussion of Plenary Session
B. 11:00-12:00	Review of Potential Action Program in Relation to Effect on Outcome of Interrelationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples of relevant programs undertaken elsewhere in Nepal and outside Nepal
12:00-12:30	TEA
12:45-16:30	What and How Regional Planners Will Deal with Development and Population Change Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where They Plan To Go From Here ● What They Can Expect From PD/NPCS ● What Follow-Up is Planned (By whom and when)
16:30-17:00	Closing Remarks
17:30-20:00	Closing Ceremony and Dinner
